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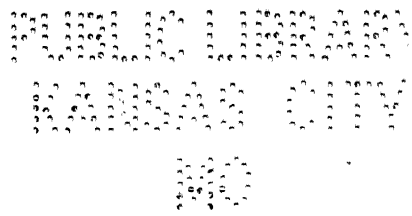
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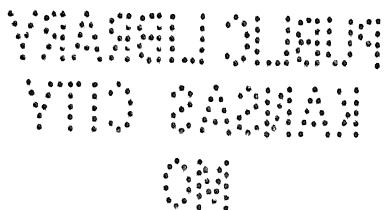
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FAMOUS
LITERARY PRIZES
AND THEIR WINNERS



By Bessie Graham

The Bookman's Manual

FOURTH EDITION—1935

Completely Revised and Enlarged

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Preface

"A better way of perpetuating the memory of anyone dear to us than by founding a named literary prize has yet to be devised."

—James Tait Black.

A book that wins a prize wins readers. Awards given to books make people more ready to read those books, and the selling power of a book is instantly increased when it becomes a prize-winner. This distinction prolongs its sale and stays by it into old age. Prizes help to sell "old" books as well as "new," and keep the books of yesterday still in demand to-day.

Literary prizes are now so numerous that some guide is needed to the books and authors winning them. The following record includes the established annual prizes, which most interest American readers, like the Nobel, Pulitzer, Goncourt, Femina-Vie Heureuse, Newbery, Hawthornden, James Tait Black, O. Henry, and other unique and unrepeated prizes.

Because a prize is offered it is not necessarily won. There are some famous prizes still without winners. Four hundred thousand francs are yet held in trust by the French Academy for the first person to establish communication with the planet Mars, and one hundred thousand marks are being held by the Göttingen Society of Sciences for the best mathematical work on the theorem of Fermat. Even the Nobel prizes and Pulitzer prizes are not always won. The gaps in the lists of their awards add greatly to their honor. To be sure, in the case of the Nobel prizes omission may sometimes have been forced by the financial condition of the Nobel Foundation, but the unearning power of the candidates has been responsible for the omissions as well as the unearning power of the capital. Literary prizes are helping to realize the slogan, "Fewer and better books."

The awarding of prizes for "best" books is a practice that seems to be growing. Nearly every month we read of some new offer of a prize for the best work in some particular field of literature. These prizes are not only a stimulus to writing but also to reading. Indeed they increase the number of readers in the world far more than the number of writers, for by discouraging poor writing they may actually decrease the number of

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authors, and by encouraging the best writing they may increase the number of readers. For how can we hope to have great readers unless we have great writers?

For years we have been making lists of "best books." To realize how very many best book lists there are we have only to read Asa Don Dickinson's *One Thousand Best Books* and its sequel, *One Thousand Best Modern Books* (H. W. Wilson Co.). Mr. Dickinson in these volumes has collated all the best books in every famous list, including John Lubbock's, Theodore Roosevelt's, Charles W. Eliot's, Lord Bryce's, and others.

To-day we are making readers by listing the best books and by giving prizes to them, thereby helping the public to the most discriminating book selection.

It should be noted that it is not possible to devise a wholly satisfactory way of listing the dates of the awards. The best plan seems to be to give the year during which the award is announced. Most annual awards are for books of the previous calendar year, some are for another twelve months' span, some are in recognition of a life's work.

The author will be glad to receive word of corrections and omissions and of new prizes which are established. Address care of the publisher, 62 West 45th St., New York.

**FAMOUS
CONTINENTAL PRIZES**

The Nobel Prize for Literature

Of all literary prizes the Nobel Prize for Literature is the highest in value and in honor bestowed. It is one of the five prizes founded by Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), the other four awards being for Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, and Peace. It consists of a medal in gold bearing an inscription suitable to each individual recipient, and a sum of money which amounted originally to \$40,000. Post-war depression reduced this income to such an extent that in 1927 it had diminished to \$31,350. The following year, due to a larger return on the Nobel Foundation's investments and a remission of taxes by the Swedish government, the award amounted to \$42,000.

In 1929 the prize amounted to \$46,299 and in 1934 to \$47,300. The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm. The official announcement is always made on Founder's Day, the tenth of December, the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Alfred Nobel was a Swede who amassed a fortune of seventy million dollars from the manufacture of dynamite, an invention which he had made and patented in Europe, England and America. He began his career by manufacturing nitroglycerine in a factory in Sweden. An explosion caused the death of his brother, Oscar, and the crippling of his father. From this disaster came Nobel's determination to find a less dangerous substance and his efforts resulted in his discovery of dynamite. He maintained a factory in Sweden, another in California, and the largest dynamite factory in the world at Aberdeen, Scotland.

By the terms of Nobel's will the prize for literature is to be given to "the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency." The word "idealistic" proved to be a great stumbling block in the interpretation of the will. It was defined in a dozen different ways by the executors. A curious book was written on the subject entitled *The New Word* by Allen Upward (Kennerley, 1910). Upward interpreted "idealism," as Nobel used it, to be the opposite of "materialism." The prize, as he saw it, was designed for some writer whose books are "of benefit to humanity" and are portrayals of what is desirable in life rather than of what is undesirable.

Although the prize would seem, from a reading of Nobel's will, to have been intended for the encouragement of the strug-

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gling author and as an incentive to future work rather than as a recognition of past work, the Academy has rarely so awarded it. It has more often been given to old men than to young, and to rich men than to poor. In other words it is given for performance and not for promise, for finished work and not for further work.

The Nobel prize is not awarded to any particular book but rather to an author for the sum total of his works. In some cases where one work stands out above all others it is mentioned in the inscription on the medal which accompanies the award. No one may apply for the Nobel prize. It is not for competition. The candidates are nominated by members of the Swedish Academy and of the Academies of France and Spain. The fact that there is no English Academy of like prestige with these may explain why English authors are less often nominated.

Criticism of the awards is to be expected as a part of the healthy rivalry among nations. The Danes may regret the slighting of Georg Brandes, the Italians of Benedetto Croce, but everyone felt the injustice of passing over Thomas Hardy, who was conspicuously worthy of the honor.

Only once has an American (Sinclair Lewis) won the Nobel Prize in literature, but in medicine, physics and peace the honor has come to America repeatedly.

Interest has often been aroused in America in the works of an author by his being mentioned for the Nobel prize while otherwise quite unknown to us. Indeed, fame can be won as the loser of the Nobel prize as well as the winner.

It is possible to imagine a time when the Nobel prizes will be no more. Self-slain, in a way, they may come to be. There is irony in the reflection that the fortune built up by the manufacture of war materials should now be devoted to the cause of peace and the arts and the sciences. The perpetual establishment of that peace may cut off the income of the Foundation until it no longer exists. One year the only Nobel prize conferred was in the department of physics, for the reason that the market for high explosives was so depressed that the intermission of the awards was compulsory.

In the year 1926 occurred two surprising rejections of our most famous literary prizes. George Bernard Shaw refused the Nobel prize money although he accepted the award as an honor, and Sinclair Lewis refused the Pulitzer novel award, repudiating it even as an honor. Mr. Shaw finally agreed "to hold the money until some good use could be found for it," and with charac-

CONTINENTAL PRIZES

teristic Shavian wit decided to accept the prize "for the best literary work of an idealistic tendency produced the previous year"—because he had produced no work at all the previous year and he supposed the prize was given him because he had not written one line! The award to George Bernard Shaw was accounted by the world at large to be on the ground of his one idealistic play, *Saint Joan*, and in recognition of his sympathetic understanding of the character of Alfred Nobel, whom he portrayed in the early play of *Major Barbara*, a manufacturer of high explosives and munitions who argues that his business, by making war terribly destructive, is an agency for universal peace.

The Nobel prize is at the top of the scale of literary prizes. At the bottom lies the Ignoble Prize, founded by Professor William Lyon Phelps in his two series of *As I Like It* (Scribner). "To be a proper candidate for the Ignoble Prize the object must be one that is almost universally esteemed so that to confess a dislike of it or an inability to appreciate it means running the risk of misprision and contempt." In spite of the risk, Professor Phelps' correspondents have nominated such approved classics as *Don Quixote*, and *Tristram Shandy*, and the *Morte d'Arthur*, as proper candidates.

The Nobel Prize Winners in Literature, 1901-1931, by Annie Russell Marble (Appleton, rev. ed. 1932) is an informing and entertaining account of the lives of Nobel literature prize recipients and of their books.

The following list of Nobel winners aims to mention some outstanding work or works by each winner accessible in English. Untranslated works are not named.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

- 1901 Sully Prudhomme. French poet. A few of his poems translated by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. World Classics, Oxford.
- 1902 Theodor Mommsen. German historian. *History of Rome*, 4 vols. Dutton.
- 1903 Björnsterne Björnson. Norwegian dramatist, poet and novelist. *Plays, First and Second Series*. Scribner.
- 1904 Frédéric Mistral. Provençal poet. *Mirèio*, a pastoral epic, trans. by Harriet W. Preston. Robert Bros. 1872.
José Echegaray. Spanish dramatist. *Always Ridiculous, Madman or Saint*. Poet Lore plays. Bruce Humphries.
- 1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz. Polish novelist. *Quo Vadis?* Crowell; Little.
- 1906 Giosue Carducci. Italian poet. *Selections and Translations* by G. L. Bickersteth. Longmans.
- 1907 Rudyard Kipling. English novelist and poet. *Complete Works*. Doubleday.

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- 1908 Rudolf Eucken. German philosopher. *The Meaning and Value of Life*. Macmillan.
- 1909 Selma Lagerlöf. Swedish novelist. *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils*. Doubleday. *The Story of Gösta Berling*. Doubleday. *Märbacka*. Doubleday.
- 1910 Paul Heyse. German novelist and dramatist. *L'Arrabbiata*. Translation Pub. Co.
- 1911 Maurice Maeterlinck. Belgian dramatist. *Works*. Dodd.
- 1912 Gerhart Hauptmann. German dramatist and novelist. *Dramatic Works*, 9 vols. Viking.
- 1913 Rabindranath Tagore. East Indian essayist and poet. *Sadhana*. Macmillan. *Gitanjali*. Macmillan.
- 1914 No award.
- 1915 Romain Rolland. French novelist. *Jean Christophe*. Holt. *A Soul Enchanted*. Holt.
- 1916 Verner von Heidenstam. Sweden's Poet Laureate. *The Charles Men*, Scandinavian American Foundation. *Sweden's Laureate: Selected Poems*, trans. by Charles Wharton Stork. Yale. *The Soothsayer*. Bruce Humphries. *The Birth of God*. Bruce Humphries.
- 1917 Karl Gjellerup. Danish novelist.
Henrik Pontoppidan. Danish novelist.
- 1918 No award.
- 1919 Carl Spitteler. Swiss novelist and poet. *Laughing Truths*. Putnam. *Selected Poems*. Macmillan. *Prometheus and Epimetheus*. Scribner.
- 1920 Knut Hamsun. Norwegian novelist. *Hunger*. Knopf. *Growth of the Soil*. Knopf.
- 1921 Anatole France. French novelist. *Works*. Dodd.
- 1922 Jacinto Benavente. Spanish dramatist. *Plays*. Four series. Scribner.
- 1923 William Butler Yeats. Irish poet. *Selected Poems*. Macmillan.
- 1924 Ladislaw Stanislaw Reymont. Polish novelist. *The Peasants*. 4 vols. Knopf.
- 1925 George Bernard Shaw. Irish dramatist. *Works*. Dodd.
- 1926 Grazia Deledda. Italian novelist. *The Mother*. Macmillan.
- 1927 Henri Louis Bergson. French philosopher. *Creative Evolution*. Holt.
- 1928 Sigrid Undset. Norwegian novelist. *Kristin Lavransdatter* (trilogy). Knopf. *The Master of Hestviken* (tetralogy). Knopf.
- 1929 Thomas Mann. German novelist. *Buddenbrooks*. Knopf. *The Magic Mountain*. Knopf. *Joseph and His Brethren*. Knopf.
- 1930 Sinclair Lewis. American novelist. *Main Street*. Harcourt. *Babbitt*. Harcourt. *Arrowsmith*. Harcourt.
- 1931 Erik Axel Karlfeldt. Swedish lyric poet. (Awarded posthumously.) Karlfeldt had refused the award ten years before on the grounds that he was not read outside of Sweden. (*Why Sinclair Lewis Got the Nobel Prize*, by Erik Axel Karlfeldt. Harcourt.)
- 1932 John Galsworthy. English novelist and dramatist. *The Forsyte Saga*. Scribner. *Works*. Scribner.
- 1933 Ivan Alexeievich Bunin. Russian novelist and dramatist. *The Well of Days*. Knopf. *The Village*. Knopf. *The Gentleman from San Francisco*. Knopf.
- 1934 Luigi Pirandello. Italian novelist and dramatist. *As You Desire Me*. Dutton. *The Outcast*. Dutton. *Tonight We Improvise*. Dutton.

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The Goncourt Prize

The Goncourt Prize of 5,000 francs is one of the most coveted literary prizes in France. Its annual award in December is always attended by feverish waiting and by great excitement in the newspapers and cafés. The predictions as to the winner are as rife as the violently dissenting opinions that follow the decision. The Goncourt selection of the best novel is said to exert more influence on the literary taste and tendencies of the time than do the 150 literary prizes of the French Academy.

The Goncourt Academy was founded by Edmond de Goncourt, who died in 1896. Edmond and his brother, Jules, were the creators of the "impressionist" school of fiction. They practised "l'écriture artiste," and preached a literary faith of various subversive tenets. The Academy founded in their own memory was to consist of ten members who were to confer an annual award of 5,000 francs on "the best work of imagination in prose, and exclusively in prose, published during the year, which best exemplified youth, boldness, and talent." After seven years of litigation the Goncourt Academy was organized and the first award was made in 1903.

The Goncourt Academy was of course founded more or less in opposition to the French Academy. The founder wanted it to represent independent literature, true literature, as opposed to the "official and fashionable" authors of the French Academy. The pomposity of that sacrosanct body, who call themselves the Forty Immortals, is well offset by the bohemianism of the half-score of unconforming writers, who hold their meetings, not in the Mazarin Palace, but in Drouant's restaurant, who have instead of public lectures nothing but a monthly lunch in a public café.

The earliest award of the Goncourt Academy was in keeping with the defiant tradition of the Goncourts. The prize was given to a novel dealing with insanity, a book unwholesome in tone and written in a most extravagant style. Afterwards the Goncourt academicians confessed their mistake in making so freakish a selection, and with the passing years they have tended to crown books that have been widely acceptable. The Goncourt prize is always given to some young beginner, never to an old established author. Unlike the prizes of the French Academy, it is a "stepping stone and not a tombstone."

The President of the Goncourt Academy, Monsieur J. H.

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Rosny, published in September, 1927, his *Mémoires de la Vie Littéraire*, wherein he relates the history of the Goncourt Academy and of its various members. The ten Goncourt members each receive a yearly income of 6,000 francs for their services. M. Rosny in his Memoirs attempts to defend the Goncourt Academy awards in several instances where they did not meet with popular approval. Despite the French public's insistent recommendation of Charles Louis Philippe for the award, the Ten obstinately refuse to give him the prize. The Memoirs of the Goncourt President reflect much of the literary "talk" of France to-day. A list of Goncourt winners follows. English translations are mentioned whenever they exist.

GONCOURT PRIZE WINNERS

- 1903 *Force Ennemie*, by John Antoine Nau.
- 1904 *La Maternelle*, by Léon Frapié.
- 1905 *Les Civilisés*, by Claude Farrère.
- 1906 *Dingley, l'Illustre Ecrivain*, by Jérôme and Jean Tharaud. (A roman à clef; Dingley was meant for Kipling.)
- 1907 *Terres Lorraines*, by Emile Moselly.
- 1908 *Ecrit sur l'Eau*, by Francis de Miomandre.
- 1909 *En France*, by Marius-Ary Leblond.
- 1910 *De Goupil à Margot, Histoire de Bêtes*, by Louis Pergaud.
- 1911 *Monsieur des Lourdines*, by Alphonse de Châteaubriant. (Trans. by Lady Theodora Davidson. Doran.)
- 1912 *Les Filles de la Pluie, Scènes de la Vie Ouessantine*, by André Savignon.
- 1913 *Le Peuple de la Mer*, by Marc Elder.
- 1914 *L'Appel du Sol*, by Adrien Bertrand (awarded in 1916). (*The Call of the Soil*. Trans. by J. Lewis May. Lane.)
- 1915 *Gaspard*, by René Benjamin. (*Private Gaspard, a Soldier of France*. Trans. by Selmer Fougner. Brentano.)
- 1916 *Le Feu, Journal d'une Escouade*, by Henri Barbusse. (*Under Fire, the Story of a Squad*. Trans. by Fitzwater Wray. Dutton.)
- 1917 *La Flamme au Poing*, by Henry Malherbe. (*The Flame That Is France*. Trans. by Van Wyck Brooks. Century.)
- 1918 *Civilization*, by Georges Duhamel. (*Civilization*. Trans. by E. S. Brooks. Century.)
- 1919 *A l'Ombre des Jeunes Filles en Fleurs*, by Marcel Proust. (*Within a Budding Grove*. Trans. by Scott Moncrieff. Random House. This is the second part of Proust's long novel, which has the general title, *A la Recherche du Temps Perdu*, called in the English version *Remembrance of Things Past*. Random House. Seven volumes (now bound in four) comprise the complete works in the order as follows: *Swann's Way*, *Within a Budding Grove*, *The Guermentes Way*, *Cities of the Plain*, *The Captive*, *The Sweet Cheat Gone*, *The Past Recaptured*.)
- 1920 *Nène*, by Ernest Pérochon. (*Nène*. Trans. Doran. French text school ed. Ginn.)
- 1921 *Batouala*, by René Maran. (*Batouala*. Trans. by Adele Seltzer. Seltzer.)

CONTINENTAL PRIZES

- 1922 *Vitriol de Lune. Le Martyr de l'Obese*, by Henri Béraud.
- 1923 *Rabevel*, by Lucien Fabre.
- 1924 *Le Chevrefeuille. Purgatoire. Athenée*, by Thierry Sandre. (The first, a novel; the second, memoirs of the time the author spent as a prisoner-of-war in Germany; the third, a translation of the thirteenth chapter of *The Deipnosophistae* by the Greek writer, Athenae or Athenaeos, a chapter devoted to love and the courtesans.)
- 1925 *Raboliot*, by Maurice Genevoix.
- 1926 *Siegfried et le Limousin*, by Jean Giraudoux. (*My Friend from Limousin*. Trans. by Louis Collier Willcox. Harper.)
- 1927 *Le Supplice de Phèdre*, by Henri Deberly.
- 1928 *Un Homme Se Penche sur Son Passé*, by Constantin Weyer. (*A Man Scans His Past*. Trans. by Slater Brown. Macaulay.)
- 1929 *L'Ordre*, by Marcel Arland.
- 1930 *Malaisie*, by Henri Fauconnier. (*Malaisie*. Trans. by Eric Sutton. Macmillan.)
- 1931 *Mal d'Amour*, by Jean Fayard. (*Desire*. Trans. by Warre B. Wells. Appleton-Century.)
- 1932 *Les Loups*, by M. Guy Mazeline. (*The Wolves*. Trans. by Eric Sutton. Macmillan.)
- 1933 *La Condition Humaine*, by André Malraux. (*Man's Fate*. Trans. by Haakon Chevalier. Smith and Haas.)
- 1934 *Le Capitaine Conan*, by Roger VerceL.

French Academy Prizes

The literary prizes awarded annually by the French Academy are 150 in number. The list is too extensive to be included here. Many people feel that the list is too extensive to be really selective. The one Goncourt prize means more than the many Academy prizes. The Grand Fiction Prize is perhaps the one that attracts most attention and the winner of which is most likely to be translated into English. The award of 1927 went to "The Peat-Cutters," by Alphonse de Châteaubriant, the English translation being published by Dial Press. A list of the members of the French Academy is one of the regular features of the *World Almanac*.

Prix Femina—Vie Heureuse

The French Prix Femina—Vie Heureuse of 5,000 francs, founded in 1904 by a group of French women writers, is offered each year by *Femina*, a magazine similar to the American *Vogue*, and *La Vie Heureuse*, another French periodical. The prize is awarded to the best work of imagination in the French language, prose or poetry, by a man or a woman. It aims to encourage a career, and to recompense a strong and original work which gives

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evidence of thought and force and which at the same time gives promise for the future. The jury of award is composed entirely of French women writers. They are not eligible for the prize.

In 1919 the Femina committee voted to extend their prize to foreign countries, establishing first in 1919 the Prix Femina—Vie Heureuse Anglais, and in 1932 the Prix Femina Americain.

Prix Femina—Vie Heureuse Anglais

The Prix Femina—Vie Heureuse Anglais is an annual prize of £40, presented by the French magazines *Femina* and *Vie Heureuse* on the award of a committee of eminent French women writers for the best work of imagination in English published during the year by an author whose work has hitherto, in the opinion of the committee, not received sufficient recognition. The final award is selected by the French Femina committee from three titles submitted to them by an English committee.

The Heinemann (Northcliffe) Prize

Two years later, in 1921, Lady Northcliffe, wife of the owner of the London *Times*, established a reciprocal prize of the same value for a French work of imagination worthy of representing current French letters abroad. The award does not include translation into English.

After the death of Lord Northcliffe in 1923, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton presented the prize and called it the Bookman's Prize. In 1929 Jonathan Cape made himself responsible for it and the award was again known as the Northcliffe Prize. The next donor was Sir Ernest Benn who continued the same name. In 1934 the firm of William Heinemann, Ltd., of London assumed the responsibility for the presentation of the Northcliffe Prize, changing the name to the Heinemann Prize.

Books for the above competitions are recommended by members of the committees only; authors may not propose their own books. The joint awards are made in June. The awards must be to books the copyright of which is not yet sold to French publishers. The prize-winning books are published in French by Hachette.

PRIX FEMINA—VIE HEUREUSE (FRENCH) AWARDS

1904 Myriam Harry: *Le Retour de Jérusalem*.

1905 Romain Rolland: *Jean-Christophe*. (Holt.)

CONTINENTAL PRIZES

- 1906 André Corthis: *Gemmes et Moires*.
 1907 Colette Yver: *Princesse de Science*.
 1908 Edouard Estaunie: *La Vie Secrète*.
 1909 Edmond Jaloux: *Le Reste est Silence*.
 1910 Marguerite Audoux: *Marie-Claire*.
 1911 Louis de Robert: *Le Roman du Malade*.
 1912 Jacques Morel: *Feuilles Mortes*.
 1913 Camille Marbot: *La Statue Voilée*.
 1914-1916 No awards.
 1917 Maurice Larrouy: *L'Odyssée d'un Transport Torpille*.
 1918 Henri Bachelin: *Le Serviteur*.
 1919 Roland Dorgelès: *Les Croix de Bois*. (Wooden Crosses. Putnam.)
 1920 Edmond Gojon: *Le Jardin des Dieux*.
 1921 Raymond Escholier: *Cantegril*.
 1922 Jacques de Lacretelle: *Silbermann*. (Silbermann. Boni and Liveright.)
 1923 Jeanne Galzay: *Les Allongés*.
 1924 Charles Derennes: *Emile et les Autres: Le Bestiaire Sentimental*. (*Life of the Bat: The Sentimental Bestiary*. Harper.)
 1925 Joseph Delteil: *Jeanne d'Arc*. (Joan of Arc. Minton.)
 1926 Charles Silvestre: *Prodige de Coeur*. (Aimée Villard, Daughter of France. Macmillan.)
 1927 Marie Le Franc: *Grand Louis l'Innocent*. (*The Whisper of a Name*. Bobbs.)
 1928 Dominique Dunois: *Georgette Garou*. (*The Natural Mother*. Macaulay.)
 1929 Georges Bernanos: *La Joie*.
 1930 Marc Chadbourne: *Cécile de la Folie*.
 1931 Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: *Vol de Nuit*. (*Night Flight*. Century.)
 1932 Ramon Fernandez: *Le Pari*.
 1933 Genéviève Fauconnier: *Claude*.
 1934 Robert Francis: *La Chute de la Maison de Verre*. (The prize was given to the second and third volumes of the series of novels *L'Histoire d'une Famille sous la Troisième République*. These two volumes, *La Maison de Verre* and *Le Bateau Refuge*, though issued by different French publishers, are together titled *La Chute de la Maison de Verre*. This series of novels will be known in English as *A French Family Under the Third Republic* and will be published by Houghton. The first volume, *La Grange Aux Trois Belles*, was published in June, 1935, by Houghton under the title *The Wolf at the Door*.)

FEMINA—VIE HEUREUSE ANGLAIS AWARDS

(American publishers only listed)

- 1920 Cecily Hamilton: *William an Englishman*. (Stokes.)
 1921 Constance Holme: *The Splendid Fairing* (Oxford.)
 1922 Rose Macaulay: *Dangerous Ages*. (Liveright.)
 1923 Gordon Bottomley: *Gruach and Britain's Daughter*. (Mosher.)
 1924 Percy Lubbock: *Roman Pictures*. (Scribner.)
 1925 E. M. Forster: *A Passage to India*. (Harcourt.)
 1926 Mary Webb: *Precious Bane*. (Dutton.)
 1927 Radclyffe Hall: *Adam's Breed*. (Houghton.)
 1928 Virginia Woolf: *To the Lighthouse*. (Harcourt.)

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- 1929 H. M. Tomlinson: *Gallion's Reach*. (Harper.)
- 1930 Charles Morgan: *Portrait in a Mirror*. (Knopf.)
- 1931 Richard Hughes: *The Innocent Voyage*. (English title: *A High Wind in Jamaica*.) (Harper.)
- 1932 Stella Benson: *Faraway Bride*. (English title: *Tobit Transplanted*.) (Harper.)
- 1933 Bradda Field: *Small Town*. (Appleton-Century.)
- 1934 Stella Gibbons: *Cold Comfort Farm*. (Longmans.)
- 1935 Elizabeth Jenkins: *Harriet*. (Doubleday.)

HEINEMANN AWARDS

(Formerly Northcliffe Prize and Bookman's Prize)

- 1921 Raymond Escholier: *Dansons la Trompeuse*. (*Illusion*. Putnam.)
- 1922 Jacques Chardonne: *L'Épithaïame*.
- 1923 Jean Balde: *La Vigne et la Maison*.
- 1924 Jacques Kessel: *L'Équipage*.
- 1925 François Mauriac: *Le Desert de l'Amour*.
- 1926 Julian Green: *Adrienne Mesurat*. (*The Closed Garden*. Harper.)
- 1927 Marion Gilbert: *Le Joug*.
- 1928 Etienne Burnet: *La Porte du Sauveur*.
- 1929 Celine Lhotte: *Sur les Fortifs du Paradis*.
- 1930 Leandre Vaillat: *Le Sourire de l'Ange*.
- 1931 Jean Giono: *Regain*. (*Lovers Are Never Losers*. Brentano.)
- 1932 Jean Schlumberger: *Saint Saturnin*. (*Saint Saturnin*. Dodd.)
- 1933 André Chamson: *Héritage*. (*The Mountain Tavern*. Holt.)
- 1934 Pierre Marois: *Passé à Louer*.
- 1935 Henri de Montherlant: *Les Célibataires*.

Prix Femina Americain

The Prix Femina Americain was founded by the French Committee in Paris in 1932. Madame Jeanne Dauban, representative in the United States of Hachette, the French publisher, was commissioned to organize the American Committee which proposes and selects the books. The prize is awarded annually to an American author whose work in poetry or prose can best express to France the spirit and character of America, but it must be given to a book the French publication rights of which are available for publication by Hachette.

The award consists of the translation into French of the prize-winning book and its publication in France under the auspices of the Prix Femina Committee. The winners have been:

- 1933 *Shadows on the Rock*, by Willa Cather. (Knopf.)
- 1934 *Lamb in His Bosom*, by Caroline Miller. (Harper.)

CONTINENTAL PRIZES

A reciprocal prize is the

America—France Award

which was established in the same year as the Prix Femina Américain. There is no monetary reward. Harcourt, Brace has undertaken to publish the translations in this country. The winners to date of the America—France Award are:

- 1933 *Au Large de l'Eden*, by Roger VerceL. (*In Sight of Eden*. Trans. by Alvah C. Bessie. Harcourt.)
1934 *L'Abbaye d'Evolayne*, by Paule Régnier. (*The Abbey of Evolayne*. Trans. by Samuel Sloan. Harcourt.)

Foreign Awards

Further Information

Information concerning literary prizes and their winners in foreign countries can be obtained in *Books Abroad*, a publication of the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. This magazine is published quarterly and reviews books published in all countries outside the United States.

Information concerning the numerous literary prizes awarded in France can also be obtained from the United French Publishers, 1819 Broadway, New York. Details on Italian prizes and their winners can be secured from *Books Abroad* and from The Permanent Italian Book Exposition, Inc., 45 W. 46th St., New York.

ADDITIONS

FAMOUS
BRITISH PRIZES

James Tait Black Memorial Prizes

These literary prizes, the most valuable in Great Britain, were founded by the late Mrs. Janet Coats Black in memory of her husband, a partner in the publishing house of A. and C. Black, Ltd., London. Mrs. Black set aside the sum of £11,000 to be used for two prizes of whatever income the fund should produce after paying expenses, including a fee of £50 to the judge. The prizes now amount annually to about £250 each. The awards are announced in the spring for books of the preceding year. The James Tait Black Memorial prizes are adjudicated by one man, the Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, or, failing him, the Professor of English in the University of Glasgow. The judge is assisted by a staff of readers. The prizes are given for the best biography of the year and for the best novel.

JAMES TAIT BLACK MEMORIAL AWARDS

BIOGRAPHIES

Awarded for books of previous year.

- 1920 *Samuel Butler*, by Henry Festing Jones. (Macmillan.)
- 1921 *Lord Grey of the Reform Bill*, by George Macaulay Trevelyan. (Longmans.)
- 1922 *Queen Victoria*, by Lytton Strachey. (Harcourt.)
- 1923 *Earlham*, by Percy Lubbock. (Scribner.)
- 1924 *Memoirs*, by Sir Ronald Ross. (Dutton.)
- 1925 *The House of Airlie*, by Rev. William Wilson. (Murray. London.)
- 1926 *The Portrait of Zélide*, by Geoffrey Scott. (Scribner.)
- 1927 *John Wyclif*, by H. B. Workman. (Oxford.)
- 1928 *The Life of James Bryce*, by H. A. L. Fisher. (Macmillan.)
- 1929 *Montrose*, by John Buchan. (Houghton.)
- 1930 *The Stricken Deer*, by Lord David Cecil. (Bobbs.)
- 1931 *Lives of a Bengal Lancer*, by Maj. Francis Yeats-Brown. (Viking.)
- 1932 *David Hume*, by J. Y. T. Greig. (Oxford.)
- 1933 *The Life of Mary Kingsley*, by Stephen Gwynn. (Macmillan.)
- 1934 *The Book of Talbot*, by Violet Clifton Talbot. (Harcourt.)
- 1935 *Queen Elizabeth*, by J. E. Neale. (Harcourt.)

NOVELS

- 1920 *The Secret City*, by Hugh Walpole. (Doran.)
- 1921 *The Lost Girl*, by D. H. Lawrence. (Viking.)
- 1922 *Memoirs of a Midget*, by Walter de la Mare. (Knopf.)
- 1923 *Lady into Fox*, by David Garnett. (Knopf.)
- 1924 *Riceyman Steps*, by Arnold Bennett. (Doran.)
- 1925 *A Passage to India*, by E. M. Forster. (Harcourt.)
- 1926 *The Informer*, by Liam O'Flaherty. (Knopf.)
- 1927 *Adam's Breed*, by Radclyffe Hall. (Houghton.)

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

- 1928 *Love Is Enough*, by Francis Brett Young. (English title: *The Portrait of Clare*.) (Knopf.)
- 1929 *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*, by Siegfried Lorraine Sassoon. (Coward-McCann.)
- 1930 *The Good Companions*, by John Boynton Priestley. (Harper.)
- 1931 *Miss Mole*, by E. H. Young. (Harcourt.)
- 1932 *Without My Cloak*, by Kate O'Brien. (Doubleday.)
- 1933 *Boomerang*, by Helen Simpson. (Doubleday.)
- 1934 *England, Their England*, by A. G. Macdonell. (Macmillan.)
- 1935 *I, Claudius and Claudius the God*, by Robert Graves. (Smith & Haas.)

Hawthornden Prize

The Hawthornden Prize, founded by Alice Warrender, an Englishwoman, is a prize of £100 and a silver medal awarded annually in June to an English writer under forty-one years of age for the best work of imaginative literature published between June 1st and May 31st. The prize has been awarded 16 times. In 1934 the founder of the prize announced that she had arranged for the prize to be continued after her death. Books do not have to be specially submitted for the prize. It is awarded without competition.

HAWTHORNDEN PRIZE WINNERS

- 1919 *The Queen of China*. (Verse.) By Edward Shanks. (Knopf.)
- 1920 *Poems New and Old*, by John Freeman. (Harcourt.)
- 1921 *The Death of Society*, by Romer Wilson. (Doubleday.)
- 1922 *The Shepherd*. (Verse.) By Edmund Blunden. (Knopf.)
- 1923 *Lady into Fox*, by David Garnett. (Knopf.)
- 1924 *The Spanish Farm*, by Ralph Hale Mottram. (Dial Press.) The first volume of a trilogy called *The Spanish Farm Trilogy*. (Dial Press.) The other volumes are *Sixty-four Ninety-four*, and *The Crime at Vanderlynden's*.
- 1925 *Juno and the Paycock*. (Drama.) By Sean O'Casey. (Macmillan.) In the same volume with *The Shadow of a Gunman*. This was the first time the prize was given to a dramatist.
- 1926 *The Land*. (A Poem.) By V. Sackville-West. (Doubleday.)
- 1927 *Tarka, the Otter*, by Henry Williamson. (Dutton.)
- 1928 *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*, by Siegfried Lorraine Sassoon. (Coward-McCann.)
- 1929 *The Stricken Deer*, by Lord David Cecil. (Bobbs.)
- 1930 *The End of the World*, by Geoffrey Dennis. (Simon and Schuster.)
- 1931 *Without My Cloak*, by Kate O'Brien. (Doubleday.)
- 1932 *The Fountain*, by Charles Morgan. (Knopf.)
- 1933 *Collected Poems*, by V. Sackville-West. (Doubleday.) This includes *The Land*, prize winner of 1926.
- 1934 *Lost Horizon*, by James Hilton. (Morrow.)

BRITISH PRIZES

Harmsworth Literary Award

An annual prize of £100 is awarded by the Irish Academy of Letters, which was founded in 1933, for the best work of imaginative prose published during the year by an Irish author. The first prize was awarded December 5, 1934. John Masefield was the judge.

1934 *The Curse of the Wise Woman*, by Lord Dunsany. (Longmans.)

At the same time the O'Growney Award for the best work in Gaelic was presented to Maurice O'Sullivan for his autobiography, which was published in English as *Twenty Years A-Growing*. (Viking.)

The Rose Mary Crawshay Prize

An annual award offered by the British Academy for a historical or a critical work, by a woman of any nationality, dealing with English literature. Particulars can be obtained from the secretary, British Academy, Burlington Gardens, London W1.

1933 *The Restoration Court Stage, 1660-1702*, by Eleanore Boswell. (Harvard.)

Book Guild Gold Medal

In 1934 the English Book Guild decided to award a gold medal for the "book of the year." The award is to be made annually as early as possible in the year following the year for which the medal is given. All books published in any one year are eligible for the medal, which will remain the permanent property of the winning author. The award was instituted in order to bring extra recognition for a book which might be considered worthy as a contribution to English literature. The first award, the Gold Medal for 1934, was presented early in 1935.

1934 *Dew on the Grass*, by Eiluned Lewis. (Macmillan.)

ADDITIONS

AMERICAN PRIZES

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters

The Pulitzer Prizes in Letters date from 1917. They were established by the terms of the will of Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911). Mr. Pulitzer is remembered as the newspaper genius of the New York *World*, and for his gift of a School of Journalism to Columbia University, as well as his prizes to American literature. *The Life and Letters of Joseph Pulitzer*, by Don Seitz, is published by Simon & Schuster.

Special interest in the Pulitzer Prizes has been manifested in recent years owing to dissensions that have occurred in the awards. Upon three occasions the University has chosen to disregard the recommendation of the jury and has awarded the prize to another work of their own preference. When the jury selected the novel, *Miss Lulu Bett*, by Zona Gale, as the best of the year, the Advisory Board disagreed with them and gave the prize to *The Age of Innocence*, by Edith Wharton. This gave rise to the comment that the Board evidently regarded the "best" novel as the novel about the "best" people, and interpreted "American" life to mean "New York" life!

At another time the jury voted *The Show Off* by George Kelly as the best play of the year, yet the University Board gave the prize to *Hell-Bent fer Heaven* by Hatcher Hughes, a Columbia man. This was despite the fact that the latter play had offended the Censor and District Attorney. Upon this occasion one of the jurors refused to accept his fee of \$100, because his verdict had not been followed. His brother jurors, however, did not follow his example. The year after these awards, the public was glad to see Miss Gale win the award for her play, *Miss Lulu Bett*, which she had just missed winning for the novel, and to see Mr. Kelly receive the prize for *Craig's Wife* as a consolation prize for the one he had lost for *The Show Off*. Still again in 1934 the jury's drama selection of *Mary of Scotland* by Maxwell Anderson was passed over by the University who gave the award to *Men in White* by Sidney Kingsley.

In May 1926 Sinclair Lewis refused to accept the award of the Pulitzer Novel Prize for his *Arrowsmith*. His open letter to the Prize Committee declining both the prize and the honor received considerable publicity at the time. As a statement of the harmful effect of literary prizes in general, and of Pulitzer prizes in particular, it was decidedly forceful. The letter was printed in the May 8 issue of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1926.

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

The Pulitzer prizes are awarded in May—in recent years they have been announced at the annual alumni dinner of the School of Journalism. Owing to repeated dissensions between the School of Journalism of Columbia University and the jury of awards, the terms of the awards were revised in May, 1934 as follows:

1. The award of prizes and traveling scholarships will be publicly made and announced at the annual Commencement in each year by the Trustees of Columbia University on the recommendation of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism.

2. Nominations of candidates for any one of the Pulitzer Prizes shall be made in writing on or before February 1 of each year, addressed to the Secretary of Columbia University, New York, on forms which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the University.

3. Each nomination must be accompanied by three copies of any book, or one copy of any editorial, article, or other material submitted by any competitor, or on his behalf. Competition for a prize will be limited to work done during the calendar year ending December 31 next preceding; in the case of the drama prize, the time runs over to April 1 of the succeeding calendar year. Nomination of a play should be made while it is being performed.

4. The Advisory Board shall be under no obligation to pass upon the merits of any book, manuscript, editorial, article, or other literary material unless the same shall have been submitted in accordance with Paragraphs 2 and 3 preceding, but may do so at the request of any of its members.

5. If in any one year no book or play written for a prize offered shall be of sufficient excellence in the opinion of the Advisory Board, or if in any other subject of competition all the competitors shall fall below the standard of excellence fixed by the Advisory Board, then in that case the amount of such prize or prizes may be withheld in such year.

6. Nothing in this plan relating to the preliminary selection or nomination of candidates for the several prizes and traveling scholarships shall be deemed to limit in any way the authority and control of the Advisory Board, who may, at their discretion, modify any of the provisions relating to the preliminary selection or nomination of candidates.

Prizes in Letters will be made annually as follows:

1. For the best novel published during the year by an American author, preferably dealing with American life, \$1,000.

AMERICAN PRIZES

2. For the original American play, performed in New York, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage, preferably dealing with American life, \$1,000.

3. For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, \$1,000. (Formerly \$2,000.)

4. For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding, as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, \$1,000.

5. For the best volume of verse published during the year by an American author, \$1,000.

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING NOVELS

- 1917 No award.
- 1918 *His Family*, by Ernest Poole. (Macmillan.)
- 1919 *The Magnificent Ambersons*, by Booth Tarkington. (Doubleday.)
- 1920 No award.
- 1921 *The Age of Innocence*, by Edith Wharton. (Appleton.)
- 1922 *Alice Adams*, by Booth Tarkington. (Doubleday.)
- 1923 *One of Ours*, by Willa Cather. (Knopf.)
- 1924 *The Able McLaughlins*, by Margaret Wilson. (Harper.)
- 1925 *So Big*, by Edna Ferber. (Doubleday.)
- 1926 *Arrowsmith*, by Sinclair Lewis. (Harcourt.)
- 1927 *Early Autumn*, by Louis Bromfield. (Stokes.)
- 1928 *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, by Thornton Wilder. (Boni.)
- 1929 *Scarlet Sister Mary*, by Julia Peterkin. (Bobbs.)
- 1930 *Laughing Boy*, by Oliver La Farge. (Houghton.)
- 1931 *Years of Grace*, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. (Houghton.)
- 1932 *The Good Earth*, by Pearl S. Buck. (John Day.)
- 1933 *The Store*, by Thomas Sigismund Stribling. (Doubleday.)
- 1934 *Lamb in His Bosom*, by Caroline Miller. (Harper.)
- 1935 *Now in November*, by Josephine W. Johnson. (Simon & Schuster.)

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING DRAMAS

- 1917 No award.
- 1918 *Why Marry?* by Jesse Lynch Williams. (Scribner.)
- 1919 No award.
- 1920 *Beyond the Horizon*, by Eugene O'Neill. (Random.)
- 1921 *Miss Lulu Bett*, by Zona Gale. (Appleton.)
- 1922 *Anna Christie*, by Eugene O'Neill. (Random.)
- 1923 *Icebound*, by Owen Davis. (Little.)
- 1924 *Hell-Bent fer Heaven*, by Hatcher Hughes. (Harper; French.)
- 1925 *They Knew What They Wanted*, by Sidney Howard. (Doubleday.)
- 1926 *Craig's Wife*, by George Kelly. (Little.)
- 1927 *In Abraham's Bosom*, by Paul Green. (McBride.)

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

- 1928 *Strange Interlude*, by Eugene O'Neill. (Random.)
- 1929 *Street Scene*, by Elmer Rice. (French.)
- 1930 *The Green Pastures*, by Marc Connelly. (Farrar.)
- 1931 *Alison's House*, by Susan Glaspell. (French.)
- 1932 *Of Thee I Sing*, by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind. (Knopf; French.)
- 1933 *Both Your Houses*, by Maxwell Anderson. (French.)
- 1934 *Men in White*, by Sidney Kingsley (Covici-Friede.)
- 1935 *The Old Maid*, by Zoë Akins. A dramatization of the novel by Edith Wharton. (Appleton-Century.)

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING HISTORIES

- 1917 *With Americans of Past and Present Days*, by Jean Jules Jusserand. (Scribner.)
- 1918 *A History of the Civil War*, by James Ford Rhodes. (Macmillan.)
- 1919 No award.
- 1920 *The War with Mexico*, by Justin H. Smith. (Macmillan.)
- 1921 *The Victory at Sea*, by Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims, with the assistance of Burton J. Hendrick. (Doubleday.)
- 1922 *The Founding of New England*, by James Truslow Adams. (Little.)
- 1923 *The Supreme Court in United States History*, by Charles Warren. (Little.)
- 1924 *The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation*, by Charles Howard McIlwain. (Macmillan.)
- 1925 *A History of the American Frontier, 1763-1893*, by Frederic Logan Paxson. (Houghton.)
- 1926 *The War for Southern Independence*, by Edward Channing. (Macmillan.)
- 1927 *Pinckney's Treaty: A Study of America's Advantage from Europe's Distress*, by Samuel Flagg Bemis. (Johns Hopkins Press.)
- 1928 *Main Currents in American Thought*, by Vernon Louis Parrington. (Harcourt.)
- 1929 *Organization and Administration of the Union Army 1861-1865*, by Fred Albert Shannon. (A. H. Clark.)
- 1930 *The War of Independence*, by Claude H. Van Tyne. (Houghton.)
- 1931 *The Coming of the War: 1914*, by Bernadotte Everly Schmitt. (Scribner.)
- 1932 *My Experiences in the World War*, by General John J. Pershing. (Stokes.)
- 1933 *The Significance of Sections in American History*, by Frederick Jackson Turner. (Holt.)
- 1934 *The People's Choice*, by Herbert Agar. (Houghton.)
- 1935 *The Colonial Period of American History*, Vol. 1, by Charles McLean Andrews. (Yale.)

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING BIOGRAPHIES

- 1917 *Julia Ward Howe, 1819-1910*, by Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall. (Houghton.)
- 1918 *Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed*, by William Cabell Bruce. (Putnam.)
- 1919 *The Education of Henry Adams*, by Henry Adams. (Houghton.)
- 1920 *The Life of John Marshall*, by Albert J. Beveridge. (Houghton.)

AMERICAN PRIZES

- 1921 *The Americanization of Edward Bok*, by Edward Bok. (Scribner.)
- 1922 *A Daughter of the Middle Border*, by Hamlin Garland. (Macmillan.)
- 1923 *Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page*, edited by Burton J. Hendrick. (Houghton; abridged ed., Doubleday.)
- 1924 *From Immigrant to Inventor*, by Michael Idorsky Pupin. (Scribner.)
- 1925 *Barrett Wendell and His Letters*, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. (Little.)
- 1926 *Life of Sir William Osler*, by Harvey Cushing. (Oxford.)
- 1927 *Whitman, an Interpretation in Narrative*, by Emory Holloway. (Knopf.)
- 1928 *The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas*, by Charles Edward Russell. (Doubleday.)
- 1929 *The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page*, by Burton J. Hendrick. (Houghton.)
- 1930 *The Raven: A Biography of Sam Houston*, by Marquis James. (Bobbs.)
- 1931 *Charles W. Eliot*, by Henry James. (Houghton.)
- 1932 *Theodore Roosevelt*, by Henry Pringle. (Harcourt.)
- 1933 *Grover Cleveland*, by Allan Nevins. (Dodd.)
- 1934 *John Hay: From Poetry to Politics*, by Tyler Dennett. (Dodd.)
- 1935 *R. E. Lee: A Biography*, by Douglas Southall Freeman. (Scribner.)

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING POETRY

The Pulitzer prizes in Letters were only four in number until 1922, when a fifth prize was added for Poetry.

- 1922 *Collected Poems*, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. (Macmillan.)
- 1923 *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver; A Few Figs from Thistles*, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. (Harper.)
- 1924 *New Hampshire*, by Robert Frost. (Holt.)
- 1925 *The Man Who Died Twice*, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. (Macmillan.)
- 1926 *What's O'Clock*, by Amy Lowell. (Houghton.)
- 1927 *Fiddler's Farewell*, by Leonora Seyer. (Knopf.)
- 1928 *Tristram*, by Edwin Arlington Robinson. (Macmillan.)
- 1929 *John Brown's Body*, by Stephen Vincent Benét. (Doubleday.)
- 1930 *Selected Poems*, by Conrad Aiken. (Scribner.)
- 1931 *Collected Poems*, by Robert Frost. (Holt.)
- 1932 *The Flowering Stone*, by George Dillon. (Viking.)
- 1933 *Conquistador*, by Archibald MacLeish. (Houghton.)
- 1934 *Collected Verse*, by Robert Hillyer. (Knopf.)
- 1935 *Bright Ambush*, by Audrey Wurdemann. (John Day.)

The John Newbery Medal

The John Newbery Medal has been awarded annually since 1922 by the Children's Librarians Sections of the American Library Association for the most distinguished contribution to the literature for American children. Books by authors of foreign birth are eligible if the books are first published in America. Compilations are not eligible.

The bronze medal is the gift of Frederic G. Melcher, editor

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

of the *Publishers' Weekly*. The design of the medal was made by the young American sculptor, René Chambellan.

This prize for the best juvenile of the preceding year is most appropriately named after John Newbery, a bookseller of London, who lived 1713-1767 and who first conceived the idea of publishing books expressly for children. Newbery's famous Juvenile Library was made up of tiny volumes, four inches tall, bound in "flowery and gilt" Dutch paper, the secret of the manufacture of which has been lost. Among the titles were *The Renowned History of Giles Gingerbread*, a little boy who lived upon learning, *The History of Little Goody Two Shoes*, credited to Oliver Goldsmith, and *Tommy Trip and His Dog Jowler*, probably by Newbery himself. *The Lilliputian Magazine*, another of Newbery's publications, was the first periodical for children.

"The philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Church-Yard" was the title which Goldsmith gave to John Newbery in acknowledgment of financial aid which the bookseller gave to many authors in distress. Goldsmith himself and Dr. Samuel Johnson were among his beneficiaries. Newbery is referred to in *The Vicar of Wakefield* as "a red-faced, good-natured little man, who was always in a hurry. He was no sooner alighted but he was in haste to be gone, for he was ever on business of the utmost importance." Dr. Johnson in the *Idler* says of Newbery, "when he enters a house his first declaration is that he cannot sit down and so short are his visits that he seldom appears to have come for any other reason but to say he must go."

Newbery sold drugs as well as books in his famous bookshop of Saint Paul's Church-Yard. The particular nostrum for which he was best known was "Dr. James's celebrated fever powder." Dr. James was a prominent physician of that day and the author of a medical dictionary for which Samuel Johnson wrote an introduction. With shrewd business sense Newbery inserted in *Little Goody Two Shoes* a sly advertisement of his medicine. We read that the heroine's father "died miserably" because he was "seized with a violent fever in a place where Dr. James's powder was not to be had."

Newbery's son, Francis, carried on the business for another generation, moving it to the corner of Saint Paul's Church-Yard and retaining his father's old sign of the "Bible and Sun." Francis was the Newbery to whom Dr. Johnson sold the manuscript of *The Vicar of Wakefield* for £60 to rescue Goldsmith from debt.

AMERICAN PRIZES

This second site of the business is now No. 2 Ludgate Circus. The spot is marked today by three life-size medallions carved in stone of the faces of John Newbery, Oliver Goldsmith, and Dr. Johnson. The fifth generation of Newberys still carries on the apothecary part of the business under the firm name of Francis Newbery & Sons, Limited, Nos. 27 and 28 Charterhouse Square, London.

Charles Welsh wrote the life of John Newbery in *A Bookseller of the Last Century* and Oliver Goldsmith paid him his last tribute in the following epitaph:

“What we say of a thing that has just come in fashion,
And that which we do with the dead,
Is the name of the honestest man in the nation:
What more of a man can be said?”

Of the first seven authors to win the Newbery Medal four were born abroad: Van Loon in Holland, Lofting and Finger in England, and Mukerji in India.

It is also worthy of remark that four winners have been artists as well as authors and have illustrated their own works. Van Loon, Lofting, James and Mrs. Armer have all done remarkable drawings for their books and have made the text inseparable from the illustrations. The announcement of the award, which is for a book of the previous calendar year, is made at the Annual Conference of the American Library Association, usually in June.

WINNERS OF THE JOHN NEWBERY MEDAL

- 1922 *The Story of Mankind*, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, illustrated by author. (Liveright.)
- 1923 *The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle*, by Hugh Lofting, illustrated by author. (Stokes.)
- 1924 *The Dark Frigate*, by Charles Boardman Hawes. (Little.)
- 1925 *Tales From Silver Lands*, by Charles Joseph Finger, illustrated by Paul Honoré. (Doubleday.)
- 1926 *Shen of the Sea*, by Arthur Bowie Chrisman, illustrated by Else Hesselriis. (Dutton.)
- 1927 *Smoky: the Cowhorse*, by Will James, illustrated by author. (Scribner.)
- 1928 *Gay-Neck*, by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff. (Dutton.)
- 1929 *The Trumpeter of Krakow*, by Eric P. Kelly, illustrated by Angela Pruszyńska. (Macmillan.)
- 1930 *Hitty*, by Rachel Field, illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop. (Macmillan.)
- 1931 *The Cat Who Went to Heaven*, by Elizabeth Coatsworth, illustrated by Lynd Ward. (Macmillan.)

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

- 1932 *Waterless Mountain*, by Laura Adams Armer, illustrated by author and her husband, Sidney Armer. (Longmans.)
1933 *Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze*, by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, illustrated by Kurt Wiese. (Winston.)
1934 *Invincible Louisa*, by Cornelia Meigs. (Little.)

For complete description of Newbery books see *The Newbery Medal Books 1922-1933: Their Authors, Illustrators and Publishers*, by Muriel E. Cann. Published by the Public Library, Boston, 1933.

National Institute of Arts and Letters Gold Medal

The National Institute of Arts and Letters (633 W. 155th St., N. Y.) was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. Membership was at first restricted to one hundred and fifty but later increased to two hundred and fifty. Eligibility for membership is conditioned upon distinguished attainment in literature or the fine arts. The election of Edith Wharton, Margaret Deland, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and Agnes Repplier to the Institute in November, 1926, marked the letting down of the bars to women by the organization.

The Gold Medal of the Institute is awarded annually to any citizen of the United States for distinguished services to arts or letters in the creation of original work. Awards have been made for sculpture, history, poetry, architecture, drama, painting, fiction, essays, biography, and music.

The awards are as follows:

- 1909 Augustus Saint-Gaudens (sculpture).
1910 James Ford Rhodes (history).
1911 James Whitcomb Riley (poetry).
1912 William Rutherford Mead (architecture).
1913 Augustus Thomas (drama).
1914 John Singer Sargent (painting).
1915 William Dean Howells (fiction).
1916 John Burroughs (essays and belles-lettres).
1917 Daniel Chester French (sculpture).
1918 William Roscoe Thayer (history and biography).
1919 Charles Martin Loeffler (music).
1920 No award.
1921 Cass Gilbert (architecture).
1922 Eugene O'Neill (drama).
1923 Edwin Howland Blashfield (painting).
1924 Edith Wharton (fiction).
1925 William Crary Brownell (essays).
1926 Herbert Adams (sculpture).
1927 William Milligan Sloane (history and biography).

AMERICAN PRIZES

- 1928 George Whitefield Chadwick (music).
- 1929 Edwin Arlington Robinson (poetry).
- 1930 Charles Adams Platt (architecture).
- 1931 William Gillette (drama).
- 1932 Gari Melchers (painting).
- 1933 Booth Tarkington (fiction).
- 1934 Agnes Repplier (belles-lettres).

The Russell Loines Memorial Fund

In 1924 the friends of Russell Loines, desiring to perpetuate his memory, established, and asked the National Institute of Arts and Letters to administer, a fund to be known as the Russell Loines Memorial Fund, the income from which is to be given periodically to some American or English poet not as a prize, but as a recognition of value. The sum was approximately \$9,000, and the council believing that awards of \$1,000 should be made, wait until the accumulated income reaches that sum.

WINNERS OF THE AWARD

- 1931 *Collected Poems of Robert Frost*, by Robert Frost. (Holt.)
- 1933 *The Boar and the Shibboleth*, by Edward Doro. (Knopf.)

American Academy of Arts and Letters Gold Medal

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, 633 West 155th Street, New York, was organized in 1904. Its membership is limited to fifty. The American Academy is a smaller group within the National Institute of Arts and Letters which was founded earlier in 1898. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute.

The Gold Medal of the Academy is conferred in recognition of special distinction in literature, art or music, and for the entire work of the recipient, who may be of either sex, and must be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and not a member of the Academy. The medal was designed by James Earle Fraser.

The awards have been as follows:

- 1915 Charles William Eliot (literature).
- 1923 Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (literature).
- 1925 Cecilia Beaux (art).
- 1929 Edith Wharton (literature).
- 1930 Anna Hyatt Huntington (art).

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

Howells Medal Award

The Howells Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, as stated by the donor, is "to commemorate the name of our great American novelist." It is awarded every fifth autumn in recognition of the most distinguished work of American fiction published during that period. The funds necessary to provide this gold medal, designed by Anna Hyatt Huntington, were accepted by the Academy March 1, 1921, the eighty-fourth anniversary of the birth of William Dean Howells. The first award was made in 1925.

1925 Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, for her entire work.

1930 Willa Cather, for *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (Knopf).

The American Historical Association Prizes

The George Louis Beer Prize

The George Louis Beer Prize of \$250 is awarded annually for the best work on any phase of European international history since 1895. Competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works in the English language actually submitted. A work may be submitted either in manuscript or print.

Awards have been made to the following:

1930 *The Coming of the War*, by Bernadotte Everly Schmitt. (Scribner.)

1931 *Germany and the Diplomatic Revolution: A Study in Diplomacy and the Press 1904-1906*, by Oran James Hale. (Univ. of Pa. Press.)

1932 *Austro-German Diplomatic Relations 1908-1914*, by Oswald H. Wedel. (Stanford Univ. Press.)

1933 *China's Foreign Relations 1917-1931*, by Robert Thomas Pollard. (Macmillan.)

1934 *Great Britain and the German Trade Rivalry, 1875-1914*, by Ross J. S. Hoffman. (Univ. of Pa. Press.)

The John H. Dunning Prize

The John H. Dunning Prize is awarded biennially, in the odd numbered years, for the best work, either in print or in manuscript, on any subject relating to American history. Competition is limited to members of the American Historical Association (40 B St., S.W., Washington, D. C.).

Both of these American Historical Association awards are designed particularly to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established

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reputation. All works submitted in competition for these prizes must be in the hands of the prize committee on or before June 1st of the year in which the award is made. The date of publication of printed monographs submitted in competition must fall within a period of two and one-half years prior to the June 1st of the year in which the prize is awarded.

The prize is \$200 and has been awarded to the following:

- 1929 *Benjamin H. Hill: Secession and Reconstruction*, by Haywood J. Pearce, Jr. (Univ. of Chic. Press.)
- 1931 *South Carolina During Reconstruction*, by Francis B. Simkins and R. H. Woody. (Univ. of N. C. Press.)
- 1933 *The Mission to Spain of Pierre Soule*, by Amos Aschbach Ettinger. (Yale.)

The Jusserand Medal

The Jusserand Medal, established by the American Historical Association, in honor of Jean Jules Jusserand, late Ambassador from France to the United States and a former president of the Association, is awarded as occasion may arise for a published work of distinction on any phase of the history of the intellectual relations between the United States and any other country. Not limited to works in English. The medal has been awarded to:

- 1925 *The Revolutionary Spirit in France and America*, by Bernard Faÿ. (Harcourt.)
- 1931 *America and French Culture, 1750-1848*, by Howard Mumford Jones. (Univ. of N. C. Press.)
- 1933 To Gilbert Chinard for several volumes, especially *Volney et l'Amérique* (Johns Hopkins Press); *Houdon in America* (Johns Hopkins Press) and *Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Americanism* (Little).
- 1934 No award.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships

In order to improve the quality of education, and the practice of arts and professions in the United States, to foster research, and to provide for the cause of better international understanding, the former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, established in 1925 the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, as a memorial to a son, who died in 1922.

Four million dollars were devoted to the establishment of this foundation, which provides fellowships for research in any field of knowledge; and for creative work in any of the fine arts.

The fellowships were originally granted for work done abroad,

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but for 1934-1935 a limited number may be granted for work done in the United States.

The Foundation also offers fellowships to citizens of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Puerto Rico.

The fellowships are intended for men and women of high intellectual qualifications, irrespective of race, color, or creed.

The stipend in normal cases will not exceed \$2,000 per year. For further details inquire of the Foundation at 551 Fifth Ave., New York.

A SELECTED LIST OF GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP AWARDS TO WRITERS

Adamic, Louis (1932).
Adams, Leonie (1928).
Aiken, Conrad (1934).
Basshe, Emjo (1931).
Beals, Carleton (1931).
Benét, Stephen Vincent (1926).
Bessie, Alvah Cecil (1935).
Bogan, Louise (1933).
Boyle, Kay (1934).
Brenner, Anita (1930).
Bufano, Remo (1929).
Burke, Kenneth (1935).
Campbell, Walter Stanley (Stanley Vestal, pseud.) (1930).
Chamberlin, William Henry (1932 and 1934).
Christy, Arthur Edward (1935).
Clugston, Katharine (1931).
Conkle, Ellsworth Prouty (1930).
Conroy, Jack (1935).
Crane, Hart (1931).
Cullen, Countee (1928).
Cummings, E. E. (1933).
Daniels, Jonathan (1930).
Davis, H. L. (1932).
Davison, Edward (1930).
Dillon, George (1932).
Dobie, James Frank (1932).
Edie, Lionel Danforth (1928).
Ehrlich, Leonard (1933 and 1934).
Fergusson, Harvey (1935).
Green, Paul (1928).
Halper, Albert (1934).
Hindus, Maurice (1931).
Hook, Sidney (1928).
Hotson, Leslie (1929).
Hughes, Glenn Arthur (1928).
Hughes, Langston (1935).
Hull, Helen Rose (1930).

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Jones, Howard Mumford (1932 and 1935).
Josephson, Matthew (1933).
Kang, Younghill (1933 and 1934).
Krutch, Joseph Wood (1930).
La Follette, Suzanne (1935).
Laing, Alexander (1934).
Lamb, Harold (1929).
Larsen, Nella (1930).
Lattimore, Owen (1930).
Le Clercq, Jacques G. C. (1930).
Milburn, George (1934).
Morley, Felix M. (1928).
Mumford, Lewis (1932).
Peffer, Nathaniel (1927).
Porter, Katherine Anne (1931).
Putnam, H. Phelps (1930).
Ransom, John Crowe (1931).
Ridge, Lola (1935).
Riggs, Lynn (1928).
Schmitt, Bernadotte Everly (1927).
Schneider, Isidor (1934).
Scott, Evelyn (1932).
Shepard, Odell (1927).
Smith, Homer William (1928).
Taggard, Genevieve (1931).
Tate, Allen (1928).
Tate, Caroline Gordon (1932).
Tippett, Tom (1934).
Walrond, Eric Derwent (1928).
Wescott, Glenway (1933).
White, Walter (1927).
Wilson, Edmund (1935).
Wolfe, Thomas (1930).

Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation Awards

The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation was established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1930, to enlarge cultural relations between the United States and Germany.

Since the establishment of the Foundation awards have been granted 34 men and women of the United States, for study in Germany, and 12 German men and women have been brought to the United States for a similar purpose.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED TO AUTHORS

Thomas Herbert Dickinson, author of *The Making of American Literature* (Century).

Robert Haven Schauffler, author of *The Unknown Brahms; His Life, Character and Works* (Dodd).

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Daniel Gregory Mason, author of *The Chamber Music of Brahms* (Macmillan).

Ralph Beaver Strassburger Prizes

These prizes are awarded by the Ralph Beaver Strassburger Foundation. Mr. Strassburger is owner and publisher of the Norristown (Pa.) *Times Herald*. He was consul general and secretary of legation to Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia under President Taft and later was second secretary to the Tokio Embassy. The awards are \$1,000 each, given to the authors of the most meritorious contributions to the cause of friendship and understanding between the United States and the following countries:

In France the award may be made to authors of books and newspaper articles; in Germany to authors of books, and in Hungary to authors of books, articles and manuscripts.

The following books have been awarded Strassburger prizes:

In France:

- 1929 André Lafond, *New York 28, Impressions d'Amérique.*
- 1930 René Paux, *Découverte des Américains.*

In Hungary:

- 1930 Professor Zoltán Tóth, *Atilla's Schwert*, in cooperation with the Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- 1931 Professor Rustem Vámbéry, *Elő Mult* (Living Past).

In Germany:

- 1930 Arthur Holitscher, *Wiedersehn mit Amerika.*
- 1931 Manfred Hausman, *Kleine Liebe Zu Amerika.*
- 1932 Walter Reinhardt, *George Washington*. Mr. Reinhardt is German consul at Seattle, Washington. This life of George Washington is written in German. It has been widely distributed throughout Germany, through the generosity of the Carl Schurz Foundation, of Philadelphia.
- 1933 Friedrich Schoenemann, *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.*

Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation Juvenile Prize

An annual prize for juvenile manuscripts was announced in the fall of 1934 by the Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation, 523 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles. Mrs. Ford is an author, resident of New York, and has been for years particularly interested in literature for children to which she has contributed *Imagina* and *Snickety Nick*.

Mrs. Ford is providing \$1,200 annually to be known as the Julia Ellsworth Ford Prize for juvenile stories or plays in manu-

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script form with the number of words unlimited. There will be six prizes—\$500, \$300, \$200, \$100, and two of \$50 each. The first contest closed February 1, 1935, the prizes to be awarded in May or June. The judges were Dr. Edwin Starbuck, Director of the School of Character Research, University of Southern California, chairman; Dr. Ford Piper, Iowa State University; Dr. Hardin Creig, Stanford University; Chancellor Bowman, Pittsburgh University; and Percy MacKaye, author.

The prize-winning stories will become the property of the Foundation and will be published by it. The regular royalties will be paid to the authors, whether these royalties be for books, motion pictures, radio or syndication.

The Shelley Memorial Award

An annual prize in memory of Percy Bysshe Shelley which was donated by Mary P. Sears, who, in her will, left a trust fund of \$20,000, to be known as the Shelley Memorial Fund and administered by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. The prize, approximately \$800, is given to a living American poet, chosen on the basis of merit and need. The jury consists of three poets, one chosen by the president of Radcliffe College, one by the president of the University of California, and one by the governing board of the Poetry Society of America. In the event that any of the aforesaid institutions decline or fail to make an appointment before March first in any year, the Old Colony Trust Company is authorized to designate the governing board of some American institution or institutions of learning to make such appointment. The awards have been as follows:

- 1929 Conrad Aiken.
- 1930 Lizette Reese.
- 1931 Archibald MacLeish.
- 1932 Stephen Vincent Benét.
- 1933 Frances Frost and Lola Ridge.
- 1934 Marya Zaturenska and Lola Ridge.

The Witter Bynner Poetry Prize

The Witter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry Prize of \$150 was awarded from 1922 to 1930. The contest was discontinued in 1930 because the quality of the poems received was not high enough, to warrant for the present the amount of labor involved in reading the great number of manuscripts. The poetic work of

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high school students being fresher and more promising, the Witter Bynner Poetry Prize for High School students was established. This prize is offered annually and the particulars are published in the magazine, *Scholastic*, Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fiske Poetry Prize

This prize was established in 1917 at the University of Chicago as a memorial to John Billings Fiske.

Students in any school or college of the University, graduates as well as undergraduates, are eligible to compete. There is no limitation as to length, subject or form. The prize is \$50. Only unpublished poems may be submitted. The University reserves the right of first publication of the winning contribution.

Among the prize winners are Elizabeth Madox Roberts and George Dillon whose *The Flowering Stone* won the Pulitzer prize in 1932. The award for 1933 was for *Latter Spring*, by Elder Olson.

John Anisfield Award

The *Saturday Review of Literature* has announced a prize of \$1,000 established by Mrs. Edith Anisfield Wolf of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of her father, to be called the John Anisfield Award. The prize will be awarded annually after August first of each year, to a sound and significant book published in the previous twelve months on the subject of racial relations in the contemporary world. The prize will be administered by a committee of judges consisting of Henry Seidel Canby, Editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology in New York University, and Donald Young of the Social Science Research Council.

Books submitted for the award may be sent to the Anisfield Award Committee, care of The Saturday Review, 25 W. 45th St., New York.

The first award will be made to a book published between August 1, 1934, and August 1, 1935.

California Medals

The Commonwealth Club of California annually awards one gold medal and two silver medals for the finest books by Cali-

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California authors published during the preceding year. Both fiction and non-fiction books on any subject are eligible for consideration. Entrants are not restricted to California themes. Address communications to: Literature Medal Award Jury, Commonwealth Club of California, Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal.

WINNERS OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDALS

- 1931 Gold Medal—Herbert E. Bolton, for *Outpost of Empire*. (Knopf.)
Silver Medal—William Gibbs McAdoo, for *Crowded Years*. (Houghton.)
1932 Gold Medal—Sara Bard Field, for *Barabbas*. (Boni.)
Silver Medal—Gertrude Atherton, for *Adventures of a Novelist*. (Live-right.)
Silver Medal—Harold Lamb, for *Nur Mahal*. (Doubleday.)
1933 Gold Medal—B. P. Kurtz, for *Pursuit of Death*. (Oxford.)
Silver Medal—Pryce Mitchell, for *Deep Water*. (Little.)
Silver Medal—Charles Caldwell Dobie, for *San Francisco: A Pageant*. (Appleton-Century.)

W. E. B. DuBois Prize for Negro Literature

An annual prize of \$1,000 for Negro literature written by a Negro; founded by Mrs. E. R. Matthews of New York City, in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of *Crisis*, a Negro publication.

Owing to the limited number of books by Negro authors, during any given year, it was planned to make the awards as follows: Fiction to be adjudged one year, prose non-fiction the next year, and poetry the third year. This arrangement of awarding prizes to be repeated every three years.

- 1932 (fiction)—No award.
1933 (non-fiction)—*Black Manhattan*, by James Weldon Johnson. (Knopf.)
1934 (poetry)—

Roosevelt Medal

The Roosevelt Medal for Distinguished Service, a three-inch solid gold plaque, is awarded annually to eminent Americans by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, 28 E. 20th St., N. Y. Since the establishment of the award five recipients have received it for literary work. Three medals are awarded each year.

- 1926 Albert J. Beveridge, biographer.
1929 Owen Wister, author.
1929 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, librarian.
1931 Hamlin Garland, author.
1933 Stephen Vincent Benét, awarded for *John Brown's Body*. (Doubleday.)

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Laetare Medal

Awarded annually by the Academic Council of the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. In the past fifty-two years eight awards have been made to prominent Catholics for literary work. The faith of the winner is not mentioned in the terms of the award, but the prize has always been given to a distinguished member of the Catholic laity. The name of the recipient of the award is always announced on Laetare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent.

- 1883 John Gilmary, historian.
- 1885 Eliza Allen Starr, author.
- 1892 Henry F. Brownson, author.
- 1895 Mrs. James Sadlier, author.
- 1907 Katherine E. Conway, author.
- 1911 Agnes Repplier, essayist.
- 1913 Charles E. Heberman, editor of *Catholic Encyclopedia*.
- 1935 Frank Hamilton Spearman, novelist.

Loubat Prizes

The Loubat Prizes were instituted in 1893 by a grant of Joseph Florimond, Duc de Loubat. They consist of a first prize of \$1,000 and a second prize of \$400, offered every five years, for the best work printed and published in the English language, on the history, geography, ethnology, philology, or numismatics of North America. The fund is administered by Columbia University, New York, and the jury of awards is chosen from eminent men of learning. The awards are made at the Commencement exercises of Columbia University, at the close of every quinquennial period. The competition for the prizes is open to all persons, whether connected with Columbia or not, and whether residents of the United States or not.

- 1933 First Prize—*Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, by Charles Oscar Paullin, edited by John Kirtland Wright. (Carnegie Institution of Washington and American Geographical Society of New York.)
- Second Prize—*The Great Plains*, by Walter Prescott Webb. (Ginn.)

O. Henry Memorial Award

Three prizes are awarded annually, for the best three stories by American authors, published in American periodicals: First

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prize—\$500; second prize—\$250; third prize—\$100. Since the establishment of this award in 1921, an annual edition of *O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories* has been published by Doubleday. Formerly edited by Blanche Colton Williams, the 1933 and 1934 volumes were edited by Harry Hansen.

The Megrue Prize

An annual prize of \$500 is awarded in the spring by the Council of the Dramatists' Guild (9 E. 38th St., N. Y.), under the terms of the will of Stella Cooper Megrue, mother of Roi Cooper Megrue, to the play which "makes the audience a little brighter, a little more cheered up when it leaves the theatre than when it came in." The play must have been produced in New York City that year and must be written by a member of the Dramatists' Guild. The Megrue Prize is to be awarded for ten years, the first award having been made in 1929.

- 1929 *The Little Accident*, by Thomas Mitchell and Floyd Dell.
- 1930 *Strictly Dishonorable*, by Preston Sturges. (Liveright.)
- 1931 *Once in a Lifetime*, by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. (Farrar.)
- 1932 *Reunion in Vienna*, by Robert E. Sherwood. (Scribner.)
- 1933 *When Ladies Meet*, by Rachel Crothers. (French.)
- 1934 *She Loves Me Not*, by Howard Lindsay.

Chicago Foundation for Literature Awards

The Chicago Foundation for Literature, incorporated in June, 1929, aims to aid, promote, develop and encourage meritorious work by American writers by means of prizes, awards, scholarships and other methods to be determined by the foundation. The awards are presented annually on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23rd.

- 1931 \$300 to George Dillon, for *Boy in the Wind* (verse). (Viking.)
\$300 to Henry Justin Smith, for *Josslyn* (novel). (Washington Book Co.)
- 1932 \$500 to Harriet Monroe, for her work as poet and editor.
- 1933 No awards.
- 1934 \$200 to Carl Sandburg, for his poetry and for *Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years*. (Harcourt.)
\$200 to Lew Sarett, for his poetry.
- 1935 \$150 to Elder Olson, for *Thing of Sorrow* (verse). (Macmillan.)
\$150 to Helena Carus, for *Artemis, Fare Thee Well* (novel). (Little.)

Inquiries for further information should be addressed to Carl I. Henrikson, 141 N. Lockwood Ave., Chicago.

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Golden Scroll Medal of Honor

In 1931, Anita Browne, founder and organizer in 1927 of Poetry Week, inaugurated the National Honor Poet of Poetry Week plan, with the annual award of the Golden Scroll Medal of Honor to the foremost poet of the nation, as judged by a committee selected from the Poetry Week Councils. The medal is awarded at the opening program of Poetry Week, the fourth week in May. Winners to date are:

- 1931 Robert Frost.
- 1932 Edwin Markham.
- 1933 Mark Van Doren.
- 1934 Lizette Woodworth Reese.
- 1935 Robert P. Tristram Coffin.

Since 1927 Poetry Week has also awarded a gold medal, the Emblem of Honor, to the outstanding man and woman poet of New York State. Additional details may be secured from National Poetry Center, Rockefeller Center, New York.

The Mark Twain Association Prize

The Mark Twain Association, New York, offers an annual prize of \$50 for the best list of ten quotations from Mark Twain's books. The awards for the seventh and eighth annual contests went in 1933 to Fern L. Thompson, Pueblo, Colo., and in 1934 to Genevieve Richmond, Alexandria, Va. Details of the contest can be obtained from the Mark Twain Association, 410 Central Park West, New York.

New York Association for the Blind Prize

This association awards an annual prize, for short stories, written by blind children. For details write the New York Association for the Blind, 111 E. 59th St., N. Y.

Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics

In order to stimulate an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and to lead those who have had a college training to consider the problems of a business career, and to aid in constructive economic thinking, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, Chicago manufacturers, offer prizes for studies in the

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economic field. These prizes have been awarded for the past twenty-six years and range from \$100 to \$5,000.

One of the most distinguished works, which won a \$5,000 prize, was *The Theory of Wages*, by Paul H. Douglas (Macmillan). Fifty-three volumes of Hart, Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays have been published by Houghton Mifflin.

The Writers International League Prizes

Awards \$12,000 annually, in monthly prizes of \$1,000 each, for the best book selected each month. The whole world is eligible. Headquarters, Savoy Hotel, Nice, France.

ADDITIONS

AMERICAN PRIZES
PUBLISHERS' CONTESTS

The Atlantic Novel Prize

The Atlantic Monthly contests were inaugurated by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Company in 1927 when the prize of \$10,000 was awarded to Mazo de la Roche for *Jalna*, a novel. The Atlantic Novel Prize is one of the largest offered in this country, the largest, we believe, for book rights only. It is also one of the most important in its effect on book sales. The object of awarding the prize is "to secure the most distinctive and interesting novel, and to make it the story of the year."

The fifth Atlantic Novel Contest closes March 1, 1936. \$10,000 will be awarded for the most interesting unpublished novel submitted by that date. One-half the amount represents an outright award, one-half advance royalties.

ATLANTIC NOVEL PRIZE WINNERS

- 1927 *Jalna*, by Mazo de la Roche. (Little.)
- 1928 No contest held.
- 1930 Contest held, but no prize awarded.
- 1932 *Peking Picnic*, by Ann Bridge. (Little.)
- 1934 *Dusk at the Grove*, by Samuel Rogers. (Little.)

The Atlantic Monthly—Little, Brown Non-Fiction Prize Contest

The Atlantic Monthly—Little, Brown Non-Fiction Contest has been held every two years since 1929. In 1929 the \$5,000 prize was offered for the "most interesting biography"; in 1931 for the "best new book, not fiction, dealing with the American scene"; and in 1933 for the "most interesting work of non-fiction." The prize of \$5,000 for the fourth contest is to be awarded for the most interesting unpublished work of non-fiction submitted before April 1, 1935. \$3,000 is to be given as an outright prize, and \$2,000 paid as an advance on royalties. The judges are the editorial staff of the Atlantic Monthly Press (34 Beacon St., Boston), who will supply complete details.

CONTEST WINNERS

- 1929 *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, 1827-1927*, by Harriet Connor Brown. (Little.)
- 1931 *Forty-Niners*, by Archer Butler Hulbert. (Little.)
- 1933 *Poor Splendid Wings*, by Frances Winwar. (Little.)

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Atlantic Monthly Press—Little, Brown Textbook Contest

A prize of \$4,000 was offered by the Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Company for the best original textbook manuscript in the field of senior high school English submitted to them before December 1, 1934. It is believed to be the first prize contest in the school book field and its aim was to encourage the production of fresh and original textbook material. Anthologies were not considered for competition. The judges were Dr. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, Columbia University; Clarence Stratton, directing supervisor of English in Cleveland, and Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The award was announced in March, 1935, the prize going to Elizabeth Crowe Hannum of Chicago for her book, *Speak! Read! Write!*

Little, Brown Centenary Prize

In celebration of their Centenary in 1937, Little, Brown & Company offer a Centenary Prize of \$5,000 for the most interesting unpublished American work (not fiction) submitted before October 1, 1936. The subject may be a biography, a history, a significant excursion into economics, politics or morals. It may be philosophical or critical, or a narrative of human experience, personal adventure or discovery. It must, however, deal with events in the United States and must be written by a citizen of this country.

The contest will be judged by the editorial staff of Little, Brown and an announcement of the winner will be made about January 1, 1937. The prize is \$3,000 outright and an advance on royalties of \$2,000. Inquiries or manuscripts can be addressed to: The Centenary Prize Contest, Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston.

Harper Prize Novels

Harper & Brothers offered in September, 1923, a prize of \$2,000 for the best novel submitted to them by an American author who had not published a novel in book form more than eight years earlier. This condition tends to result in the award being made to new writers. The prize was in addition to the

PUBLISHERS' CONTESTS

ordinary terms of royalty. Harper & Brothers have repeated this prize offer in alternate years.

The seventh competition closed on February 1, 1935. Any author who was a citizen of the United States and who had not published a novel in book form prior to January 1, 1921, was eligible to compete. All manuscripts submitted in competition must be offered to Harper & Brothers for publication on terms to be arranged between the author and publisher. The successful work shall be chosen from among those manuscripts accepted by Harper for publication, and the outright prize of \$7,500 shall be in addition to and independent of the royalty to be arranged for in the usual way.

The decision of the judges (Louis Bromfield, Dorothy Canfield and Sinclair Lewis in the 1934-35 contest) will be accepted on all questions of eligibility, interpretation or modification of the rules to meet unforeseen circumstances, and their award will be final.

The Harper Prize Novel is chosen for conspicuous merit, and the underlying purpose of the award is to give prominence and success to a writer whose real quality has not hitherto found a wide audience.

- 1923 *The Able McLaughlins*, by Margaret Wilson. (Harper.)
- 1925 *The Perennial Bachelor*, by Anne Parrish. (Harper.)
- 1927 *The Grandmothers*, by Glenway Wescott. (Harper.)
- 1929 *The Dark Journey*, by Julian Green. (Harper.)
- 1931 *Brothers in the West*, by Robert Raynolds. (Harper.)
- 1933 *The Fault of Angels*, by Paul Horgan. (Harper.)

Dodd, Mead Prize Novels

In 1924 Dodd, Mead & Company together with the *Pictorial Review* and Famous Players-Lasky Corporation offered a prize of \$13,500 for the best novel by a resident of the United States who had not previously published a novel in book form. In addition to the major prize, the author was given film and serial rights and was to receive any book royalties over \$1,000 at the usual terms.

In 1927 a second contest was conducted, the prize being increased to \$16,500 with First National Pictures, Inc., as the third sponsor. Through the dissent of First National Pictures, the winner (see below) did not receive the full prize of \$16,500 as the film company did not feel that for its purposes the winning novel was the best manuscript submitted.

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In 1933 the contest was conducted in conjunction with the *Pictorial Review* alone, the prize being \$10,000.

The 1934 prize contest, held in conjunction with Cassell & Co., Ltd., of London, consisted of £1,000 or its equivalent in American dollars at the rate of exchange at the time of the award, but for not less than \$5,000, for the best novel submitted before September 1, 1934. The manuscript had to be written in English. If written originally in a foreign language, it had to be submitted in translation. This contest was open to everyone, the winning author to receive 15% in royalties.

A new prize award of \$10,000 for the best novel by a new writer has been announced by Dodd, Mead and *Pictorial Review*. Manuscripts to be submitted before October 15, 1935. One of the main aims of the competition is to develop the literary reputation of a new writer. All manuscripts must run at least 50,000 words, must be typewritten and sent to the magazine (222 W. 39th St., N. Y.) or to Dodd, Mead (449 Fourth Ave., N. Y.) marked "First Novel Competition." Any American or Canadian author who has not had a novel published in book form is eligible.

DODD, MEAD PRIZE WINNERS

- 1925 *Wild Geese*, by Martha Ostenso. (Dodd.)
1927 *Rebellion*, by Mateel Howe Farnham. (Dodd.)
1933 *Candy*, by L. M. Alexander. Illus. by Rockwell Kent.. (Dodd.)

Stokes—Hodder Novel Contest

In 1931 Frederick A. Stokes Company and Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., of London announced a \$20,000 Prize Novel Contest which was open to anyone in any country, with no restriction whatsoever as to subject matter. The award was guaranteed to the best manuscript received. The manuscripts, which had to be written in English, were handled by the London and New York offices of Curtis Brown, Ltd., literary agents. This is believed to be the largest cash prize ever offered for book rights alone. The award was announced in July, 1933, the prize going to Janet Beith for her first novel, *No Second Spring*, which was published simultaneously in September, 1933, by both Stokes and Hodder.

No continuance of this prize has been announced.

PUBLISHERS' CONTESTS

SOME CURRENT AWARDS

Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowships

In the hope of encouraging writers of promise and of helping them to secure the financial independence essential to their development, Houghton Mifflin Company offer two Literary Fellowships for 1935. These Fellowships, which may be given for any type of literature, are intended for men and women of creative ability and of high intellectual and personal qualifications. Each Fellowship carries \$1,000 in addition to subsequent royalties. In special cases a Fellowship may be extended for a second year.

The candidates must submit samples of past work, published or unpublished, as well as definite plans for their projects and the names of three responsible persons who can vouch for their character and qualifications.

The publishers expect to publish the works on the usual royalty basis.

All applications for Fellowships must have been received by May 1, 1935. One-half the amount of the awards will be paid during July and one-half during January.

Doubleday, Doran—Story Prize Novel Contest

\$1,000 was offered by Doubleday, Doran & Company in a contest which closed November 1, 1934, for the best novel by an author who had had a story published by the magazine *Story*. The prize was to be \$1,000 in addition to regular book royalties. The purpose of this contest was to encourage the growth of an indigenous American literature. The judges of the competition were Lewis Gannett, book critic of the New York *Herald-Tribune*; H. E. Maule, managing editor of Doubleday, Doran, and Martha Foley, co-editor of *Story*.

The judges were unable to decide between two outstanding manuscripts, so that Doubleday, Doran awarded two \$1,000 first prizes. The winners, announced in March, 1935, were Dorothy McCleary for *Not For Heaven*, a lusty, warm-hearted novel about an irritating and ingratiating old lady, and Edward Anderson for *Hungry Men*, a novel of the American jungle—of hungry men on the bum in depression times.

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

Proletarian Prize Novel Contest

The John Day Company, in conjunction with *The New Masses*, announced the establishment of a prize of \$750 for the best novel on an American proletarian theme submitted before April 1, 1935.

Any novel dealing with any section of the American working class could be submitted in this contest. For the purpose of the contest it is not sufficient that the novel be written from the point of view of the proletariat; it must actually be concerned with the proletariat, defined in its broadest sense to include, for example, the poorer farmers, the unemployed, and even the lower fringe of the petty bourgeoisie, as well as industrial workers.

All-Nations Prize Novel Competition

An international prize novel competition, taking in thirteen countries and offering a prize of approximately \$20,000, opened April 30, 1935, and will last for a year. Farrar & Rinehart, the Literary Guild, Warner Brothers-First National Pictures and the literary agency, Pinker & Morrison, are the American sponsors. Leading publishers in Canada, Great Britain, France, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany will be sponsors in those countries. Judges in each country will select the best manuscript and an International Board will select the final winner, which will be published in all twelve countries. A separate prize is offered for the American choice if it should not be chosen for the grand award. The Literary Guild will pay \$3,000 for the novel's book-club rights and Farrar & Rinehart will pay \$5,000 in advance on royalties. American manuscripts should be addressed to Eric S. Pinker & Adrienne Morrison, Inc., 9 E. 46th St., New York.

International Mystery Novel Contest

A \$7,500 prize will be awarded by J. B. Lippincott Co., *Mystery Magazine*, George G. Harrap of London and the London *Daily Mail* to the author who creates a character which is worthy of taking a place among the great crook characters of all time. The entire board of judges will pass on the best entries selected from America, England and foreign countries. The contest closes

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July 31, 1935. Any inquiries should be addressed to J. B. Lippincott Co., 227 S. 6th St., Philadelphia.

Hurst & Blackett International Prize Biography Contest

Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., publishers, Paternoster House, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4, announced a £500 prize competition for the best biography, historical or contemporary, on any subject the author might select. The competition, open to any author throughout the world, closes on July 1, 1935, with the winning book published in the fall of 1935. The qualifications required that all manuscripts be written in English, be original, and be legibly typed, and the length of the manuscript should be not less than 80,000 words nor more than 120,000. Authors were privileged to use pseudonyms.

International Prize Travel Book Contest

An International Prize Travel Book Contest was announced in December, 1933, by Robert M. McBride & Co., the magazine *Travel*, and the English publishers George G. Harrap & Co., 182 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1. A prize of \$2,500 in advance on royalties is to be awarded to the best book on travel, adventure or exploration in any part of the world. The contest is open to all writers. The closing date of the contest was originally scheduled for November 30, 1934, but was extended to June 1, 1935. All manuscripts were to be written with the general public in mind, and only unpublished and unserialized manuscripts of from 50,000 to 200,000 words were eligible. Both publishers reserved the option of publishing, on the usual royalty basis, any books submitted for competition, even though failing to win the prize. The editorial staffs of the three sponsors, together with a group of writers and explorers formed the prize committee.

International Prize Aviation Book Contest

An international contest for the best book which has aviation as its theme has been announced by Doubleday, Doran & Co. and Hamish Hamilton, Ltd., of London. The book must be between 70,000 and 100,000 words in length, and may be fiction, personal experience, biography, history, or any other type, so long as the theme is flying. The prize is £500 on account of royalties. Manuscripts should be submitted either to Doubleday,

FAMOUS LITERARY PRIZES

Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y., or to Hamish Hamilton, Ltd., 90 Great Russell St., London, W.C. 1, by December 31, 1935.

John Long—Doubleday Prize Novel Competition

Doubleday, Doran & Co., acting in cooperation with John Long, Ltd., of London, offer a prize of £200 for the best mystery or detective novel submitted before July 1, 1935. The novel must be written in English and must be 80,000 words or more in length. Novels may be submitted under a *nom-de-plume* if the author does not wish to divulge his identity, and entries may be submitted either direct or through the author's literary agents. The prize-winning novel will be published in the fall of 1935 by both publishers. All manuscripts and inquiries should be addressed to John Long—Doubleday Prize Novel Competition, John Long, Ltd., 35 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4.

Edwin Wolf Award

The announcement of a prize contest for a novel of Jewish interest was made at the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society in Philadelphia on March 31, 1935. For the best novel of Jewish interest submitted to the Society (Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia) on or before April 15, 1936, a prize of \$2,500 has been offered, to be known as the Edwin Wolf Award. The money is a gift from Mrs. Blanche Kohn and Mr. Morris Wolf in honor of their father.

The winning manuscript will become the property of the Publication Society upon announcement of the award. There is no restriction upon the length or character of the work, provided it be a novel of Jewish interest in English. All manuscripts must be submitted with a *nom-de-plume*, the true name of the author attached in a sealed envelope. The Society reserves the right to withhold the award should there be no entries submitted of sufficient merit to be published.

American Journalists' Book Contest

This contest, sponsored by the American Newspaper Guild and the Dodge Publishing Company, is open to all members (as of December 31, 1935) of the Guild. The competition opened May 15, 1935, and closes December 31, 1935. \$1,500 will be awarded as advance on account of royalties for the best work of

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fiction, and \$1,500 for the best work of non-fiction. The winning books will be published in America within six months after the prizes are awarded. Application blanks for the contest and further details may be obtained from the Dodge Publishing Co., 4 W. 16th St., N. Y., or from the American Newspaper Guild, 49 W. 45th St., N. Y.

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